PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

TO KNIFE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. PLUMB'S PLAN TO MAKE PLACES FOR 2,500 CENSUS CLERKS.

Commissioner Thompson Says It Would Oust Every Democrat.

A Meck Little Amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill That Would Dispense with Examina tions and Put an End to the Apper tionment of Clerkships.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Under the guise of an innocent amendment to the Legis-lative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, Senator Plumb on Tuesday introduced in the Senate a measure which, if will not only in effect repeal the organic Civil Service law, but as administered by a Republican Executive, will speed-ily result in the removal from office of every rat now holding a position to the elassified service. For this emphatic stateent THE WORLD has the authority of Civil many other prominent public men here.

by the Senator from Kansas is as follows: That stenographers, chiefs of divisions, cierks ists and computers of the Census Office, shall have passed the examination pre-ed by the Census Office, or who having sased the general examination of the Civil Ser on were eligible for appointmen said office and were so appointed, or who by seen of efficient services rendered in connection with the tenth census were employed at and who have served therein as one year, and who shall have obtained a certificase of proficency from the Superintendent of the Census, shall be eligible to appointment without examination in the classified departntal service of the Government; and when mental service of the Government; and when-ever a vacancy shall occur in the clerical force of any of the departments of the Government the stenographer, chief of division, clerk, copyist or computer in the Census Office holding such cer-tificate shall be entitled to a transfer to fill such vacancy at the grade last held in the Census Office or to a grade inferior thereto.

Should this provision become a law pearly twenty-five hundred of the employees of the Census Office would at once be certified for appointment to positions in the classified civil service without regard to whether they may have passed a prope

ALL REPUBLICANS.

The fact that nearly all of those twenty five hundred employees were appointed upon the recommendation of Republican Senators and Representatives cannot be questioned. Indeed, there is the best Reoblican authority for this statement. In ech delivered Feb. 13 by Represe tive Lehlbach, of New Jersey. Chairman of Civil-Service Committee in the House, this remarkable sentance appears:

The fact remains, however, that all the ap-continguis, or a greater part of them, as was dimitted by Mr. Forter himself, and as is don-tess well-known by overy member of the House, were made through the political influence of sembers or Sensaors.

members of Sensiers.

If Mr. Plumb's amendment should be adopted, therefore, 2,500 Republicants would be made eligible to appointment in the classified civil service with no other examination than that prescribed by Mr. Porter for admission to the Census Office, which, as he himself has testified, was in many instances no examination at all.

With the Civil-Service is aw in operation, and tolerably well enforced, there has been no temptation for official in authority to discharge those of their subordinates who may channe to be of opposite political faith for the reason that it would be impossible to determine whether the Civil-Service Commission would certify a Democrat or a Republican to fill the place.

Frequent attempts have been made to evade this feature of the law and numbers.

Frequent attempts have been made to syade this feature of the law and numberless applications have been made to the Civil Service Commission for the names of the clerks who would probably be certified to fill prospective vacancies. In each case, however, the Commissioners have refused positively to furnish the desired information. As Commmissioner Thompson said to-day, they would not if they could, and thay could not if they would. Such alleged information could never be more than a mere guess, for the applicants are certified in order and according to the receipt of requisitions from the various department, for example, should secure from the Commission the names of three or four cierks standing at the top of the list, for the purpose of determining their politics, it is more than likely that before any such examination could be made, possibly in a few minutes, all of these clerks would be certified in response to requisitions from other departments.

## THE COMMISSION ALARMED.

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The members of the Civil-Service Commission appreciate fully the danger which members the Civil-Service law in the possibility that Mr. Plumb's ame-dment may be adopted. With 2,500 hepublican candidates, all eligible to appointment, there would be no further trouble in removing Democrats for the purpose of giving all the offices to persons in political sympathy with the Administration.

"This iniquitous proposition of Senator Plumb," said Commissioner Thompson to The World representative to-day, "would repeal the fundamental principle of the Civil-Service law. Under the present act two vital provisions are in force. One provides for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service, now classified or to be classified. The law provides that such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examinated to discharge the duties of the service. This provision Mr. Plumb's amendment would absolutely abolish, for it would admit to the civil service 2,500 persons, very few of whom have ever passed the civil-service examinations.

"The second provision of the present law requires that appointments to the public service shall be apportanted to the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. This provision would be wiped of the statute books by the enectment of Senator Plumb's amendment, If you will refer to Mr. Lehlbach's recont speech on the civil service you will find this significant statement:

Another objection te Mr. Porter's mothod of appointment statet that the sections of the country and the civil service you will find this significant statement:

ment:

Another objection to Mr. Porter's mothod of appointment is that the sections of the country wented not be equally represented, and any one looking over the appointment of the tensus Office will be convinced of this. It would be a difficult matter for one from the great meducated masses to procure a place in the public service unless he beloased to the select few who boast a positical pull, which small company would come from favored sections only. The Civil-Service law deals justly with every State, which are forced own statement that as many streng his procure of the common office for as pointment from the cut of columbia as from all the rest of the cut of columbia as from a from all the rest of the cut of columbia as from a from the force would favor the District and neighboring States.

"No one can deny," continued Mr.

"No one can deny," continued Mr. Thompson. "that the apportionment feature of the Civil Service law, which is of the highest importance, would be absolutely nultified by the passage of Mr. Plumb's ameadment. Of the 2,500 employees in the Census office, it is probable that 50 per cent, come from the District of Commbia and many more from the States of Maryland

and Virginia. Mr. Porter himself has declared upon the witness stand that he did not adopt any sort of apportionment system in the selection of his empiorees, for he believed it would work great hardship to summon clerks from distant States to take positions which must necessarily be of a lemporary character.

positions which must necessarily be of a temporary character.

"With regard to female clerks he was particularly emphatic. Great harm might be done, he thought, by bringing young women to Washington and after employing them a few months turn them adrift to meet the temptation to be found in large cities. He therefore chose as many employees as nossible from the District and neighboring States.

mossible from the District and neighboring blates.

TO OVE OUTSIDERS A CHANCE.

"It has been our constant aim and earnest endesyor to keep the apportnomens of emily object among the States in accordance with the Civil-rervice law. It is a fact, however.

that a long time age we cased certifying land or from Virginis. When the Civil-Rervice law went into operation there were many more employees registered from the District of Columbia than the District of Columbia and nearly all from neighboring of Columbia and nearly all from neighboring States dumped at the doors of the department, it will be seen at a glance what would become of the apportionment system.

As to the character of the quillioation of Columbia and nearly all from neighboring States dumped at the doors of the department, it will be seen at a glance what who would under Mr. Plumb's amendment be certified for appointment, it may be interesting to know that at a recent examination of the Columbia and nearly all from neighboring the control of the Columbia and nearly all from neighboring the control of the Columbia and nearly all from neighboring the columbia is districtly as a second of the Columbia and nearly all from neighboring the Columbia of the columbia and nearly all from neighboring the company and the columbia of the same way a year before, but had been appointed by Mr. Porter as fit to fill the poiston the Commission also discovered the columbia is a state of the columbia of the columbia

## BEATS THE TANK ACT.

Strikingly Realistic Spectacles in Pittoburg Theatre.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] PITTEBURG, Feb. 19.—The water in the rivers is rapidly falling. As the water resedes, evidences of damage are seen on al Efforts to resume business are being made, but the heavy river deposits on the The Duquespe Theatre was completed flooded to a depth of several feet. Row-boats could be floated around the parquette. and floating trunks and other baggage were fished out of the water in the dressingooms. A big week's prospective business

has been lost by the management. HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 19.—The recent heavy rains, together with overflowing

trous flood is mevitable.

MANAG ER LOCKE IN HARD LUCK.

Peer Business in the Northwest Crip ples the Juch Opera Company.

SPECIAL TO THE WORLD. TACOMA. Wash., Feb. 19.-The Juch Opera Company is in financial trouble. It arrived here yesterday from Olympia on nany refused to hanl the company's special train unless paid in advance, so the troupe was side-tracked for twenty-four hours. Manager Locke has been securing advances from different managers ever since profits of the opera company went to pay lebts meurred by "Nero" and the Minnie Palmer company in New York, in which he was interested. It made money in San Francisco, but the long jump to Portland and a losing business in that city and Scattle

swamped it.

President Post, of the Tacoma Theatre, took care of the members of the commany at Tacoma and Victoria, where the commany made money but lost it at Olympia and on the return trip got stuck. The company left here this morning but has lest one night in Spokane Falls. From Spokane it was to go to Denver and thence to Mexico.

It is understood that Miss Juch advanced the money to get the company out of town and also to quiet the chorus and orchestra, which threatened to strike.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Nashville, Feb. 19. — The House to-day passed the Senate bill appropriating #35,000 for the Confederate soldiers' home. FOUGHREEFER, Feb. 10.—Fred Myers, a cattle drover, was run over and tilled by a train at Dobbs Ferry this afternoon.

COLUMNUS, O., Feb. 18.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day to appropriate \$100,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair. NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—The House to-day adopted a resolution inviting President Harrison and party to visit Nathville on their Southern tour.

BIRMINOHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—A large party of New England capitalists, headed by Gen. I. F Butter, will reach here on Saturday from Boston. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Lewis J. France has sued Manager John T. Macauley for \$5,000 for beine forced by an usher to change his seat in the theatre.

Y. Ship Ahoy." Company, were married here yesterday.

MAREA, III., Feb. 19.—Charles F. Emery has given londs for bis appearance for trial on a charse of embezzing money loaned by him for libace. (A. Y.) leopie.

Bearow, Feb. 19.—The Senate has passed the Constitutional areandments proveding for biennia instead of annual elections and repealing the poil tax prerequisits for voting.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Frof. Joseph R. Taylor, of New Lork, late of the Northwessern University. Dallas, Teal, Feb. 19.—Tom Lesword, a variety actor, died here vesterday from the effects of a beating he received Sunday night at the limit of the Country of Sunday and Country of the Country of Sunday and Country of the Country of the Country of Sunday and Sunday night at the limit of the Country of Sunday of Sunday

HANDLE HIS REVOLVER.

Asked by the Presenter to Show Hov fie Carried the Weapon When It West Off, He Passionately Excistme :

Callaghan in his testimony denied that there had been any quarrel between himself and Hagan. He said both hat been drinking and Hagan was intoxicated. He Callaghan) was going out in the evening and picked up the revolver take along. The revolver had been in a closet. Hagan did not want Callaghan to go out, and in a sort of friendly these in the hall the revolver went off. Callaghan said he did not know which of them pulled the trigger.

Police Justice Matheson, being sworn, said he saw Hagan the day after the shooting, and Hagan made this statement:

"There was no quarrel. I didn't see a revolver in the hands of Callaghan. We all had been drinking. I don't remember how or in what way I was shot. But I know that it was Thomas Callaghan who shot me."

A numier of witnesses testified to Callaghan's good reputation. Counsel summed up the case this afternoon and a verdict will probably be reached to-morrow. Callaghan was this afternoon released on \$10,000 bail.

UNSECTARIAN EVANGELISM.

The State Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD

LOCKPORT. N. Y., Feb. 19. - More than ng sessions to-day of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.
Officers were chosen this afternoon as follows: Precident, J. G. Brooks, of Syracuse: Vice-Precidents, Frank E. Sickles, of Buffalo; William Nicholson, of Corning; T. R. Cromble, of New York: Secretary, H. L. Simmons, of Brooklyn; Assistant Secretary, G. B. Swinunter, of Hamilton College.
The customary reports were received. Edmund P. Platt, Chairman of the State Committee, reported a gratifying increase in the number of associations, in membership and in contributions for buildings.
The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Rochester, delivered an address this evening, in place of the Rev. Henry M. Banders, who is detained in New York by revival work in his church. Young Men's Christian Associati

LIVED LIKE A LORD ANYHOW.

Said He Wasa Nobleman's Ses. Berrowed Money and Got Married. PERCHAL TO THE WORLD !

> BANGOR, Me., Feb. 19. -Sheriff Longfelow, of Mach'as, arrived in Bangor to-day take into custody Charles Oscar De Courcey, who claims to be an English lord. and who was arrested by the detectives here last night for victimizing many of the per ple around Machine, where he has recently been staying. "What was the extent of De Courcer's

depredations ?" was asked the Sheriff. 'A few thousand will cover the financia losses by him," was the reply, "but figures cannot represent the result of his acts. He has gone into one of the finest families of nachias and completely wrecked their hap in as by marrying Miss Georgie Hoar, an attactive young woman, the elder daughter, who had faith in his promises. I have no ides that he is an English lord or ever saw England, "continued the Sheriff," but I think that he came from some place in Canada."

THURMAN'S SIDE OF IT. THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSO-

How He Tried to Get the Cincinnat Club for the Association-His Bellef that His Organization Thought More of Cincinnati than Bierbauer and

Miovey-Other Baseball News, COLUMBUS, Feb. 19. - The following inte view with Chairman and ex-President Allen W. Thurman was had to-day. "I see. Mr. Thurman, you say that the decision in the

Many Lives Lost and was anomated to the stand or the stan

min't yet I felt that we would cortainly succeed before I left there.

"Then they began again to talk of Cipcinnati, and wanted to know why they could not have Cincinnati; whether some arrangements could not be brought about by which the League would lest them take the Cincinnati in the League would lest them I would speak to Mr. Braiding in recard to it and sak him whether he thought it could be done. This I uid, and Mr. Spalding replied that he thought the League would not consent to give up Cincinnati. However, that he would telegraph to Mr. Brush and ask him to come to Chicago, and in response to this Mr. Brush and ask him to come to Chicago, and in response to this Mr. Brush and ask him to come to the Chicago Club, and when I left him I felt satisfied that we had hit upon a plan whereby the Association would have a club in Chicago." When I left him I felt satisfied that we had hit upon a plan whereby the Association would have a club in Chicago.

"When I returned I told this to the members of the A-sociation. They still talked about Cincinnast, seemingly much incensed that the League would not give up that city. I then told them that they had no knowledge of just the exact satus of affairs in Cincinnati and that neither had I, but I had sent for a gent-seman to come to Chicago who would give truthfully the state of affairs there, and after we got that then they could act with some kind of intelligence whether they should make this request of the League or not; that if the League would not arree to it the only way in which

THE SUNDAY WORLD

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FIRST IN INTEREST.

FIRST IN VOLUME.

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FIRST IN EVERYTHING

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Terrible Disaster in

A New Haven Local Telescoped and body. by an Express.

One of the trains caught fire and the epiorable less of life.

At 7.15 the 7.01 New Haven local pa rain, morth bound, approached the station

artially failed because of the storm of snow

The cars of the forward train caught fir rom a stove, and the flames rose high above

rom Bellevue and Harlem hospitals.

ople added to the terror of the scene.

The engineer of the New Baven train, it was aid, was the first victim. He was reported

At 5.45 the body of a woman, burned to orisp, was brought to the surface.

The engineer had one of his legs burned off, and another employee was badly burned.

Officials of the New York and New Haves The doomed train was the New Haven regt

Central station at 7.01 A. M. The collision occurred near Eignty-sixt

It was with another train going on the

The engineer of the first train was killed

The wreck blocked all traffic for several

wilders and squads of

the underground railroad depot, which is

At 9.40 it was announced that among the

MATTHEW LYNN, 445 West Fifty-sixth street,

WILLIAM BROWN, 1500 Park avenue, brakeman, scalp wounds and shock; taken home. WOMAN, UNENOWN, lacerated about head

JOHN SCOPIELD, fremen, New York Fir Department, of truck No. 16, was overcome

the Grand Central Depot, tells the following

"At Eighty-first street the collision ocourred. It was a terrible scene. The engine

"I ran ahead with the conducto train, No. 701.

"The sleeping car was netant had not esapsed.

molten lead fell on us. "The man's cries were agontsing. He was PRICE ONE CENT.

"Then another train russed by on its way lo New York, and the draught caused bi moke to hi le the burning car.

"After that we saw no me ortunate man.

"Then the fire engines arrived and the

"I saw two half charred then taken from

"We threw the engine of the other train gross the east side track, blocking down

"The car next to the engine was mashed and thrown on the last track withthe

badly smashed as not to let this be sure. "There were twelve or thirteen cure in the

on the part of the engine facing our train. "The front of the engine was coupled to its

Supt. Shepard, of the New Haven Road, said to an EVENING WORLD reporter at 9. 30 o'clock. in regard to the accident :

sisting of empty cars, was being drawn the Mott Haven yard.

eaving at 7.02 - Engineer Fowler, Hutchinson-ran into the shop train.

The engineer, fireman and conductor tool

on his face "The shee train canght fire, but I do not

York Central Railroad, said he had sent float

Full details of the terrible accident will appear in later editions of " The

FIRED ON THE RIVER BOATS.

us Measures Reserted To by Oblo Valley Flood Sufferers

WHEELING. W. Va., Feb. 19.—The people slong the Ohio Valley have taken similar aggressive measures for protection against damage by steamboat traffic during the food that they did in 1884, when firing on certain boats created such a sensation. It drives the owners of submerged property to desperation to see a boat steaming up the

The headlight was on the northward end of the engine and could not be seen by the engine and could not be seen by the engineer of the local.

General Manager Tompkins said that the engineers of noth the New Haven local and of the "light" engine disregarded the block signate.

"My report," said General Manager Tompkins, "is to the effect that three were killed.

"After the New Haven local ran into the shop train a New York Central engine, running light, ran into the rear car of the New Haven train."

Mr. Frederick Moteer, collector for Marvin Safe Company, who was on the 7.01 train from the Grand Central Depot, tells the following the food on this vicinity will reach still of the Mars command and declare they will make trouble for all steamers coming up the river, it is said, are armed and declare they will make trouble for all steamers coming up the river, it is said, are armed and declare they will make trouble for all steamers coming up the river while their homes are flooded. The damage by the flood in this vicinity will reach still the following the Grand Central Depot, tells the following

\$100,000, Sold For \$6,000. ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD, !

real estate and personal property of Jennie McGraw-Fiske for the benefit of the heirs, according to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, took place at the Piake-McGraw mansion in this city to-day. Outside of the heirs, professors and students, few persons were present. Only six persons made bids upon any of the

Antique plate, tapestry, about thirty paintings, several bronze works and the beautiful status, "The Lost Pleiad," by Rogers, were sold. The mansion and forty acres surrounding it, comprised the real estate, About ten years ago the house was built at a cost of \$300,000 and \$25,000 was paid for the land and the same amount expended in improvements. Only two persons bid upon this property and it was seld to Phomas McGraw, of Poughkeepste, for \$35,000. Two months ago Prof. Fisco offered the mansion and the grounds to the University for \$20,000, but it was refused. The articles of virus sold slowly and at small prices. "The Lost Pleiad" brought \$2,000. The paintings sold as follows: "The Steivic Pass," by Weich, \$350: "Romombox," \$501: "Sea Guills," by Vedder, \$300; the others, ranging in value from \$500 to \$1,000, brought nominal prices. The Spanish tapestres, by Amander, dated 1612, brought only \$500, while they cost \$10,000. The total for the art collection amounted to \$6,000, but its cost was over \$100,000. Antique plate, tapestry, about thirty paint-

WORKS OF ART SACRIFICED.